Quick test. Unit 11 KH

I. Insert correct words or word combinations. First words are given.

A computer network is a series of connections and **(1)a…..** devices through which computers can communicate with other computers. A computer network consists of two or more computers that are **(2) i**…in order to share **(3) r…**(such as printers), exchange **(4) f**… or allow electronic communications. In a computer network the individual stations, called (5) **n**… may be computers, terminals or communication units of various kinds. The computers on a network may be **(6) l…**through cables, telephone lines, radio waves, **(7) s…** or **(8)i**…

In addition to physically connecting computers and communication devices a network system, has the function of establishing a **(9) c…**that allows almost seamless data transmission while using various equipment types.

A LAN typically includes two or more PCs, printers, CD-ROMs and (10) **h**…storage devices, called file servers, which enable each computer on the network to access a common set of files.

II. Choose the variant that keeps best to the meanings of the information given below

11 - supervises the transmission. It confirms the checksum, then addresses and duplicates the packets. This layer keeps a copy of each packet until it receives confirmation from the next point along the route that the packet has arrived undamaged.
A. physical layer B. application layer C. network layer D. data-link layer
12. – encodes the packets into the medium that will carry them – such as an analogue signal, if the message is going across a telephone line – it sends the packets along that medium.
A. presentation layer B. network layer C.physical layer D.transport layer
13. – ensures that the message is transmitted in a language that the receiving computer can interpret (often ASCII). This layer translates the language, if necessary, and then compresses and perhaps encrypts the data.
A. Application layer B. Presentation Layer C.Transport layer D. Network layer
14. – opens communications and has the job of keeping straight the communications among all nodes on the network. It sets boundaries (called bracketing) for the beginning and end of the message.
A. presentation layer B. transport layer C session layer D. data-link layer
15. – is the only part of a communication process that a user sees, and even then, the user doesn't see most of the work that the application does to prepare a message for sending over a network.
A. physical layer B. application layer C. transport layer D. network layer.

III. Make up general questions to the sentences given below.

16. Networks within the internet are linked by common communication programs and protocols.
17. LAN users may also have access to other LANs or tap into wide – area networks.
18. A number of network protocols such as TCP/IP x.25, ATM and Frame relay can be used for WANs.
19. A local – area network covers a local area.
20. An intermediate node may also reroute the message to avoid congestion on the network.

IV. Make up special questionts to the sentences given bebow.

21. An intermediate node calculates and verifies the checksum for each packet.
22. A computer network consists of two or more computers that are interconnected.
23. Local – area networks and wide – area networks are two basic network types.
24. The generally accepted maximum size for a LAN is 1 square km.
25.A Lan is controlled by LAN operating software.

V. Make up tag – questions to the sentenses given below.

26. A wide-area network is a computer network that covers a wide geographical area, involving a large number of computers.
27. By means of the Internet, users can obtain a variety of information browsing via buttons, highlighted text, or sophisticated searching software known as search engines.
28. The network layer recounts incoming packets for security and billing purposes.
29. At present there are two common wiring technologies for a LAN - Ethernet and Token Ring.
30. Open System Interconnection and IBM′s System Network Architecture are two popular architectures used at present.